The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun..	$5.00	$2.50	$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.)..	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

The Need of a Revival.

Buffalo is the latest city to discover that its Council is infected with the disease called "graft." District Attorney Coatsworth has been investigating charges against city officials and as a result three present aldermen and four former aldermen have been indicted. Aldermen J. Thomas Harp and Henry Moest are charged with having asked for and received $350 for their vote and influence in connection with an application to connect a plant outside the city with a city sewer.

Orrin E. Pierce is charged with asking for and agreeing to receive 50 cents a load from a contractor for cinders, which were to be used for street purposes.

Edward C. Beiser is charged with having asked for and agreed to receive the sum of $2,225 for his influence and vote in connection with the purchase of a site for a school house.

Louis G. Roedel and John G. Busch are charged with having asked for and agreed to receive from a contractor $900 each for their vote and influence in connection with a sewer contract.

Henry G. Schneider is charged with having asked for and agreed to receive a bribe of $25 for his vote and influence in connection with a contract for coal for the water works.

It is the same old story, the disease has swept over the entire country, it would seem, and has become a national infection. If such a prevalent disease of the flesh had visited the country, medical science would institute investigations to discover its cause and source, and it seems to us that it were eminently proper for the political scientists to pursue a similar course with reference to the disease called "graft!" Upon a superficial view it might be said that this is nothing but ordinary dishonesty, but we shall have to look below the surface and deeper down to discover the real source of the disease. Many public officials seem to think, and, strangely enough, some of their supporters seem to think, that "graft" is justifiable; that the government is legitimate prey for those who hold the office. It is in a degree a revival of the old-time belief in the "divine right of kings." There was a time when the world conceded that kings and princes and all men of noble birth, so-called, had some sort of a divine right to enjoy ease and luxury at the expense of the common people. It is this false doctrine, this infamous doctrine, that Democracy has antagonized from the beginning, and the American republic was conceived and established in that spirit of antagonism. It was declared in our Bill of Rights that "all men are by nature equal, free and independent;" that "government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people;" that "no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge to be hereditary." Democracy concedes no such thing as the "divine right of kings," or of any human being. Democracy claims that the government is for the benefit of the people who constitute it; that public officers are public servants and are entitled to no emoluments save such as are sanctioned and specifically provided by law, least of all that a public official has any right to prey upon the people.

It is clear from this that "graft" is not only immoral, but that it is undemocratic and proceeds from an undemocratic spirit. After all, it is public sentiment that largely determines questions of public morals. If public sentiment winks at "graft," it will be no surprise if public officials induce themselves to believe that "graft" is legitimate, and, therefore, not immoral. Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, recently asserted in our presence that one of the arguments brought to bear upon him when he was prosecuting the grafters of that city was that the system had become a recognized custom, and that it was, therefore, unfair at that late day to prosecute officials who had fallen into the custom and make public examples of them when a long line of their predecessors had escaped. It is to be feared that [illegible] state of things is not confined to the city of St. Louis. The spread to an alarming degree, and there was evidence of such a morbid sentiment in Richmond recently when a member of our Board of Aldermen was caught red-handed, and yet had a large degree of public sympathy when he was convicted and condemned to a term in prison. The need of the nation to-day is a genuine revival of the spirit of true Democracy, for true Democracy is but another name for patriotism and public morals.

A Critic's Blunder.

The New York Tribune reports Representative Boutell, of Illinois, as having said that Judge Parker's criticism of the financial administration of the government during the last eight years makes him ridiculous, if not contemptible, in the eyes of those not familiar with the country's financial history. Mr. Boutell then proceeds to show that at the close of the Civil War the bonded or interest-bearing debt of the United States was in round numbers $2,300,000,000, and the annual interest charge over $140,000,000, whereas at the close of Harrison's administration the interest bearing debt was $585,000,000, and the annual interest charge $23,000,000. But, he adds, from 1893 to 1897 under Cleveland's second administration the principal of the debt was increased to $847,000,000, and the annual interest charge to $37,000,000.

Mr. Boutell rebukes Judge Parker for making what he claims to be a misleading statement. Yet with those words on his lips he makes a statement concerning Mr. Cleveland's administration which is as grossly misleading as a statement could well be.

Mr. Boutell does not explain why the public debt was increased under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and the inference is natural to those who do not know, or take the trouble to inquire, that the increase was due to Democratic extravagance. But Mr. Boutell knows that under Mr. Cleveland's administration the expenses of government were materially reduced.

Mr. Cleveland came into office for his second term in March, 1893, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the total ordinary expenditures of government were $459,374,887. Up to that time Republican measures were for the most part in force, but a year later when Democratic measures were in force, the expenditures of government for the fiscal year were $442,605,758, and still a year later, to wit: for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the expenditures were $433,178,426, and only slightly in excess of that for the next fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, after a Republican President had been inaugurated, the expenditures of government increased to $488,439,603, and for the next year they increased to $532,481,502. So much for the question of government expenses under Democratic and Republican rule.

As for the increase in the public debt under Mr. Cleveland's administration, Mr. Boutell knows very well that this was a necessary measure to protect the gold reserve. He knows that by reason of the Sherman silver purchase act, a Republican measure, the gold reserve was raided from day to day and the gold standard threatened.

Mr. Cleveland was under oath to keep the gold reserve intact, and there was no means at his command except that of exchanging United States bonds for gold. Mr. Boutell would not dare condemn Mr. Cleveland for thus increasing the public debt, yet for partisan purposes he makes it appear that in so doing Mr. Cleveland had done a great wrong when, if pushed to the wall, he would be compelled to admit that the Democratic President performed a most valuable public service.

May it not be said of Mr. Boutell as he has said of Judge Parker, that his criticism of the financial administration of government during Cleveland's administration "make him ridiculous, not to say contemptible?"

Women and Chivalry.

Several nights ago Mr. David B. Hill, of New York, attended a theatrical performance, and his view of the stage was largely shut out by the high hat of a woman who sat in front of him. He mentioned his inconvenience to one of the ushers who requested the woman to remove her hat, but she declined. The woman was approached by another messenger, and requested to remove her hat in order that Mr. Hill might be able to enjoy the performance, but she still stubbornly refused, and Mr. Hill remarked when he went away that he was not quite sure whether he had been attending a theatrical performance or a millinery exhibit.

It is not fair to charge against a whole sex the misconduct of an individual, but it is a fact that many women are utterly inconsiderate of the rights and feelings of others when they take their walks abroad. In the Democratic Convention in St. Louis there was a woman who acted just as did this woman in the New York theatre, and, although she was besought time and again by those sitting by her to remove her hat, she flatly refused, until by and by the pressure was so great that she was compelled to yield. On the same occasion another woman insisted upon jumping up at every exciting moment and standing in her chair, to the great annoyance and discomfort of those who sat behind. Each time that she offended she was politely requested to sit down, but she complied with reluctance.

Some of these inconsiderate women live in Richmond, and it is not unusual to see one of them occupying an entire seat on a Main Street car when men are standing in the aisle. It is a source of great regret to a Southern man to see a Southern woman act in this way, for all such conduct on the part of women tends to discourage that chivalry for which the South is proverbial.

The Times-Dispatch has often had occasion to speak of the good work of Rev. George H. Wiley, superintendent of the Institution for Christian Work at Nineteenth and Main Streets. Mr. Wiley has gained the confidence and affection of the people in that section of the city, and his institution is a blessing to the community. He now proposes to open a school for the training of young women in the art of domestic service and if the necessary means can be procured the school will be a great success. The sum of $1,000 will be required to pay the expenses of the school for twelve months, and this money must be raised by popular subscription. The women who are assisting Mr. Wiley in his work will call upon the people for aid, and we hope and believe that their appeals will not be in vain.

By request of Dr. Charles D. McIver, chairman, we give prominence to the following announcement:

The board of managers of the North Carolina reunion have decided to postpone the second reunion of non-resident native North Carolinians until 1905. The chief reason for taking this step is that this is a political year, which would prevent the attendance of many prominent men who would otherwise be glad to attend. In 1905 the second reunion will occur, and the board of managers hopes by a conference with representatives of all sections of the State to arrange a programme that will be of great benefit and pleasure both to resident and non-resident sons and daughters of North Carolina.

There has been some necessary delay in the publication of the proceedings of the first reunion, but the work is now in the hands of the printers, and will soon be ready for distribution to subscribers.

Typhoid fever is spreading in New York city. The number of cases is larger than usual at this autumn season, is steadily increasing, and it is noted that the death rate is unusually high. Nevertheless, the officials maintain that there is no epidemic and no reason to apprehend one. They claim to be satisfied from examination that no fever germs are being brought into the city in milk, and they have assured themselves that the water supply is uncontaminated. The fever therefore they believe to be only what has been brought into town by individuals, since they admit no source of infection within the city that can account for any number of cases.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address at the World's Fair at St. Louis a few days ago in which he used this language: "The purchase which this great exposition commemorates was not the result of conquest, and came not as the result of war. A lawyer, not a soldier, made the transfer. The glory of the transfer is one of the laurels of our profession. You can see twenty acres of Philippine life at the World's Fair, but you cannot see a square rod of the Constitution. Perhaps it is because it has been judicially declared that there is no connection between the two."

Less than six weeks to election day, and the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor has not favored us with his usual tabulated prediction of the result. Perhaps "Old Statistics" is of the opinion that a truthful prophesy would not be a good Republican campaign document.

The Hon. Tom Watson is to make a number of speeches in the vicinity of New York, and a significant thing about it is the fact that the Republican Campaign Committee is making the effort to secure for him large audiences.

Russia's most valuable public servant just at this time is a man who is rarely ever heard of outside of his own country. He is Prince Hilkof, who, for nearly a year, under extraordinary difficulties, has managed to keep the shaky Siberian Railroad in fairly good working order.

Senator Spooner is writing a reply to Mr. Steffins's recent exposure of political corruption in Wisconsin that appeared in one of the leading magazines, and the report is that he has laid aside senatorial dignity until he completes the job in vigorous language.

The young and rapid British diplomat who, with his little auto, ran up against the Massachusetts speed limit laws the other day has been granted a leave of absence so that he may hunt a country that has no such laws.

The Massachusetts Republicans have declared for reciprocity with Canada. A shorter cut would be to come out squarely for Parker and the whole Democratic congressional ticket.

Colonel Bryan is a grandfather, a daughter having been born to Mrs. W. H. Leavitt, in New Orleans, a few days ago. Mrs. Leavitt was Miss Ruth Bryan, the eldest daughter of Colonel Bryan.

The emphasis with which Judge Parker insists that the government must be run on a more economical basis is attracting the attention of those quiet men who think before they vote.

Away down in his inmost soul, it is said, President Roosevelt would rather write a rejoinder to Judge Parker's vigorous letter than be President. We doubt it.

The reported coal shortage at Port Arthur cuts no figure. There are other things to make it the warmest place on the map.

The Farmville Herald man, after examining the persimmon crop and finding it short, feels justified in predicting a mild winter.

Things political are warming up in old Virginia in a way that begins to have somewhat the appearance of old times.

Chicago is threatening to boil the police department in order to kill out the crime germ now so prevalent in that city.

Mated birds at Woolfert's Roost would be strange, but not startling.

Kissing Allowed.

A Russian news correspondent in Manchuria telegraphed to his wife on the anniversary of the wedding day: "Dearest Maria, I kiss you devotedly." It was duly delivered after the censor had marked it: "Allowed. Senior Lieutenant B—"

OCTOBER 1ST IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1240.

Dedication of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's at London.

1621.

By an act of the British Parliament no tobacco was to be imported after this date but from Virginia and the Somer Isles, and none to be planted in England. The merchant was to receive no more than eight, and the retailer ten shillings the pound, but they who sold by the pipe might make the most they could.

1664.

Articles of capitulation were agreed to between the English, under Sir Robert Carr, and the Dutch and Swedes and Delaware Bay and River, which completed the subjection of New Netherland to the British crown.

1728.

Mr. Philipse, Speaker of the New York Assembly, held a treaty with the Six Nations at Albany, and renewed the ancient covenant. He gave them great presents, and engaged them in the defense of Oswego.

1768.

British troops landed at Boston from Halifax, and one regiment was quartered at Faneuil Hall (September 30th?).

1778.

William Butler made a successful expedition against the Indian towns and returned to Schoharie on the 16th.

1800.

Treaty of St. Ildefonoe, by which Spain ceded Louisiana to France.

1807.

The first steamboat sailed from New York to Albany. It was 130 feet in length, called the Clermont, and made five miles an hour.

1831.

Blackhoof, a chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, died at Wapaghkonnette, aged 114. He was at the defeats of Braddock, St. Clair, Harmer and Crawford and probably the last survivor of the former disaster.

1831.

A free trade convention met at Philadelphia.

1837.

The Winnebago Indians sold all their lands east of the Mississippi River for $1,500,000, and agreed to move west of the Mississippi River.

1838.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt in England went into operation.

1847.

A violent tornado unroofed the steam factory in Portsmouth, N. H., weight not less than 70,000 pounds. It separated into three sections, one falling within 100 feet, another 200, the rafters coming down endways and sinking four feet in the earth; the largest section, weighing 30,000 pounds, was carried 300 feet.

1848.

James Biddle, United States commodore, died at Philadelphia, aged sixty-five.

1849.

Hudson River Railroad opened to Peekskill.

1850.

Whitehall and Rutland Railroad opened.

1854.

The steamer Yankee Blade, from San Francisco to Panama, struck a reef of rocks and was wrecked. Although there were 800 passengers on board, all but fifteen were saved; $153,000 of the specie was lost.

1893.

Professor Benjamin Jewett died.

1898.

The American and Spanish peace commissioners held their first conference at the apartments of the French Foreign Office in Paris. It lasted ninety minutes.

DISTINGUISHED WOMAN EDUCATOR

Career of Elizabeth Cary Agassiz—Honored in Her Declining Years—First President of Radcliffe College—Scientific Labors in Collaboration With Her Husband, Professor Louis Agassiz—Young at Eighty-two.

By Helen Leah Reed.

(Author of the "Brenda" Books, Etc.)

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

WITHIN the grounds of Radcliffe College, next its commodious gymnasium, there stands almost completed a building that is both beautiful and unique. Other colleges for women are planning similar buildings, but the money comes slowly, and none of them has a hall like this at Cambridge. When the Radcliffe alumnae first made their appeal for a students' house they realized that great efforts would be needed to get the large sum required. But suddenly, as if by magic, to what they themselves raised was added over $100,000, and arrangements were soon made for Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Hall.

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz! This was the name by which the deed had been wrought. For as the eightieth birthday of the first president of Radcliffe approached her friends and relatives thought that they could offer her no more fitting tribute than the money to build a "students' house" such as she believed essential to the social life of the college. This gift of the $116,000 was announced to Mrs. Agassiz on her birthday in a way that would be the least disturbing, and one of her young relatives was chosen as messenger. In the evening in Sanders's Theatre, before a most distinguished audience, a concert in her honor was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Few who were present will forget the storm of applause that swept the theatre as Mrs. Agassiz, leaning on the arm of her son, entered and took her seat, bowing her acknowledgments with her usual grace.

* * *

Elizabeth Cabot Cary, daughter of Thomas Greaves Cary, was born in Boston December 5, 1822. The family circle to which she belonged was large, its interests were broad, and its members were cultivated. In 1850, when Professor Louis Agassiz married Miss Cary, he took a step which not only added greatly to his personal happiness, but undoubtedly increased his usefulness as a scientist. For Mrs. Agassiz from the beginning was a real helpmeet to her husband, and showed a wonderful power for doing exactly the right thing at the right time. For example, in her life of Louis Agassiz she modestly tells how the idea occurred to her of starting a school for young ladies. This was in 1855, when the salary of Professor Agassiz at Harvard was only $1,500, at a time when his scientific researches made demands on him for money that troubled him not to be able to fulfill. Desiring to ease her husband's burden it occurred to Mrs. Agassiz that she might easily conduct a school for young ladies. Their house afforded ample space, and her own education had been such that she knew her fitness for the work would not be questioned. The only thing necessary was Professor Agassiz's approval. When she consulted him he not only approved the plan most enthusiastically, but added that he himself would teach certain scientific branches.

We all remember that Agassiz once said that "he was too busy to make money," but as a born teacher he could not resist the opportunity to pass on some of his own knowledge to the eager girls of his wife's school. For eight years the school continued under the wise management of Mrs. Agassiz. In every way it was a success, and to-day many well known women point with pride to the fact that they were numbered among its pupils. The advantages it offered were unusual for the time, and among its teachers were included one or two young Harvard men who have since become famous. It succeeded in its aim—to give thorough, inspiring instruction and refined associations, and to give young women liberal culture.

The freedom for the time from pecuniary care was a great thing for Professor Agassiz. As Mrs. Agassiz herself said, it secured to him many happy and tranquil years; it enabled him to meet both domestic and scientific expenses and to pay a heavy debt incurred from Europe for fossil fishes. When at the end of eight years he was free from these obligations the school was given up.

* * *

Again in 1865 Mrs. Agassiz had an opportunity to be of great assistance to her husband. Professor Agassiz's health required a change of scene, and the generosity of Nathaniel Thayer permitted him to go to Brazil, accompanied by six assistants. All the expenses of the party were paid by Mr. Thayer. Although it was likely to be a long and difficult journey, Mrs. Agassiz decided that it was her duty to accompany her husband. Besides the scientists there were several other young men in the group, and for two months a Boston physician and his wife. Perhaps to the general public the most important part of Mrs. Agassiz's work seems to be the journal she kept that later appeared as a most fascinating account of the expedition.

In his preface Professor Agassiz states that it was his wife's suggestion that this tainment of her friends and partly with the idea that he might make some use of it in knitting together the scientific reports of the journey with a thread of narrative. He adds that he got into the habit of giving her daily the more general results of his scientific observations, "knowing," he concludes complimentarily, "that she would allow nothing to be lost that was worth preserving." The journal is thus a delightful combination of scientists' and travelers' notes. Moreover, the travelers' notes contain much that only the keen eye of a woman would have noticed—little details about costumes, meals, festivities, even about morals. All this information is exceedingly valuable, since it comes from regions seldom visited by Americans. Moreover, with her own thorough knowledge of science, Mrs. Agassiz records Professor Agassiz's scientific notes with the greatest accuracy.

Between the lines it can be read how invaluable her presence was to the party. To some of the more remote regions she and Mr. Agassiz went quite alone. She was a good walker, and could thus share many of his expeditions. She made light of all inconveniences, and would find something entertaining in the roughest cabins. Wherever they were in that long fourteen months she gave to their surroundings the little feminine touch that helped keep up the spirits of the party.

A few years later Mrs. Agassiz accompanied her husband on the Hassler expedition, of which she wrote an account for the Atlantic Monthly.

* * *

Six years after the death of Professor Agassiz a group of Cambridge people planned courses of study for women, to which the name "Harvard Annex" was popularly given. Mrs. Agassiz was early chosen one of the governing board, and when the society was incorporated she was made president of the corporation. In 1894 when the institution became Radcliffe College she naturally became president, and in this position she served faithfully until the year before her eightieth birthday. Though the office carried with it no salary, she was most attentive to all her duties. "Our chief guide and the life and soul of our undertaking," said Professor Goodwin at the time of her retirement, adding "to her influence is due our success, and our position in the academic world." In its earliest day when the Harvard Annex regarded a graduating class of three or four as large, Mrs. Agassiz used to open her house for the commencement exercises. To-day the candidates for the A. B. number nearly one hundred, and for the A. M. a score more, while the commencement audience fills Sanders's Theatre to overflowing. Although numbers are not a measure of success, yet but for the wise conservatism of Mrs. Agassiz there might have been no Radcliffe College.

Since her retirement, though she is quite free from the exactions of office, she is still deeply interested in the college, and during the winter every Wednesday afternoon she presides over the tea table in the cheerful parlor of Fay House, and receives cordially all students and their friends who call.

* * *

Without children of her own Mrs. Agassiz has been devoted to her three step-children. One of the daughters of Professor Agassiz, the wife of Quincy A. Shaw, is widely known for her philanthropies, the other is the wife of Major Henry L. Higginson, whose munificence founded the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and gave to Harvard its soldiers' field, and its Harvard Union. Professor Alexander Agassiz, the son, is a distinguished scientist, and makes his home with his stepmother in the fine old house on the corner of Quincy Street, where Louis Agassiz died. Here or at her summer cottage at Nahant Mrs. Agassiz is the center of a large and delightful family circle, and in the serene dignity of her eighty-two years she has little of the aspect of old age.

To the great outside world that has not known her personally as social leader or educator, she has a high place as an author. Her "First Lessons in Natural History" is still a valued text-book for the young, as is also her "Seaside Studies in Natural History," written in collaboration with Professor Alexander Agassiz. The "Geological Sketches," which she edited, and "A Journey in Brazil," which bears her husband's name with hers on the title page, show a fine literary touch, while "Louis Agassiz, His Life and Correspondence," which she published in 188[illegible] is considered a model of fine biographical work.

Active, interested in every good cause, Mrs. Agassiz at eighty-two is still young.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensboro Record says:

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer, met Judge Parker in [illegible] York city last week and avers that he somewhat resembles Judge Ben. Long. Such being the case, we are betting on his election from this time on. We don't know a thing about the actual conditions, but we do know that a man like Ben. Long never gets a licking—he never. He has an affidavit face and [illegible] he to get wallooped no one could ever tell it by looking at him.

The Charlotte Chronicle complains [illegible]us: The United States is not increasing her imports from Cuba. Even reciprocity does not seem to be effective. Our southern cotton oods have little more than a ferry to cross getween Tampa and Cuba, yet we don't seem to do the business.

The Raleigh Evening Times throws out this hint:

To see so much real estate for sale in certain towns with a lot to give away, smacks a little of the "boom" season of several years ago. North Carolina suffered some during the wild-cat business, but not so much as Virginia. There is no better, nor surer way to kill a town than to get it on a rotten boom.

The Greensboro Record sums up the situation across the line thus:

And speaking about horse racing, an election is the same thing and in this State the race being altogether one-sided there can be no interest as of old. And the "nigger," too, is gone. It's going to be a quiet campaign in North Carolina, though Kitchen and Reynolds, Webb and Newell and Blackburn and Newland, the Congressional nominees, may work up a little excitement. If a joint debate fails to do the work nothing can.